

orientation from 0 to 90°. Particularly when manufacturing elongated components, e.g. in the form of a screw or a strip-shaped mounting part, this results in particular possibilities of adaptation to the necessary strength ranges. The modulus of elasticity of screws manufactured from blanks with fibers aligned axis-parallel is correspondingly higher, in other words such screws tend to be stiffer. It has been shown that the use of an extrusion process makes a change in the fiber progression as compared to the fiber progression in the blank possible, so that additional adaptation parameters become possible by means of the special fiber orientation in the blank.

Please amend the four paragraph on page 14 as follows:

A blank element is heated to the forming temperature (e.g. 350-450 °C) in a heated extrusion die 8 (heating stage), where heating can also take place in consecutive heating stages 9 and 10 (Fig. 4). The blank 7 is therefore brought into the first heating stage 9, pre-heated accordingly there, heated further in the heating stage 10, and then formed in the negative mold in the region of stage 11. By means of the punch 12, the blank 7 is pressed into the negative mold (mold cavity) 13, and receives its final

shape there. The pressing speed can be in the range between 2 and 80 mm/s in this connection. The pressing pressure was 120 MPa in various tests. During a subsequent post-pressure stage (pressure approximately 90 MPa), the die is cooled below the glass transition temperature of PAEK (143 °C), using compressed air. After the extrusion die is opened, the finished corticalis screw can be removed.

Please amend the paragraph beginning "In the above description ..." on page 17 as follows:

In the above description, the point of departure was an extrusion process which is practically effective only in one direction. In this process, the blank is brought to a corresponding temperature (dough-like or honey-like flowing consistency) and then pressed into a negative mold. Within the scope of the invention, it is also possible to use a push-pull extrusion process, specifically for manufacturing strip-shaped, rail-shaped, or plate-shaped parts, but also for screw-like or other connection elements and also for special shapes of parts or for special structures of bolts, etc. Under some circumstances, a desired fiber orientation and fiber distribution can be achieved by multiple pressing